

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 157, Vol. IV.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1872.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in London, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's Twist, Old Sport, andromatic
Wine—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Sops—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.

Wakatip Oats, Wheat and Chaff
SPIRITS.
Very Whisky—Arbuthnot and Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Barnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's
CORDON ROUGE.
Raspberry Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT
ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY,

By to call public attention to the following:—
Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanized Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.



SANSOM, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,

to inform the public that he is carrying on business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr. [Name], in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit the public patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every description made on the premises.
Repairs done on the shortest notice.

Cromwell Advertisement

I. HALLENSTEIN and Co.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, ARROWTOWN, & MELBOURNE.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants generally to our Large Stock, as enumerated in this advertisement. It does not detail all the articles we keep, for to do so would be almost impossible. We have endeavored to enumerate all the principal articles of each class; but every want necessary in a Mining, Agricultural, and Pastoral community can be supplied.

All our purchases being for cash, we thus possess an advantage that few are able to avail themselves of.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, with the conviction that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed, and the articles found to be of good value.

Drapery.—The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, and arrangements have been made for regular shipments per each steamer.

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpaca, challies, mohairs, winecoys, muslins, prints, coburgs Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best-assorted on the Gold-fields

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicoes and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Slop Department.—Men's Suits, Paget and sac; boys' ditto, Leopold, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker; Trousers and vests, all kinds

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimann, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jain

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, serge, merino, and cotton

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings and sou'-westers; monkey jackets and pilot coats

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes.—A splendid assortment, consisting of:
Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, cashmere, morocco, and leather

Slippers—canvas, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet

Men's and boys' boots—elastic-side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half-Wellington, and riding boots; Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne

Gum boots—Hayward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets.—In tapestry, felt, all-wool kidderminster, drugget; hearth-rugs.

Matting.—China and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

Ironmongery, Mining Tools, and Agricultural Implements.—Anvils, axes, augers, adzes, balances, bells, bags, blacking, brushes (all kinds), baking-dishes, billics, braces and bits, black-lead, bellows, boilers, bedsteads, bolts, blocks, candlesticks, chains (various), candle-moulds, colanders, compasses, chisels, coal-scuttles, scoop and vase; corkscrews, coffin furniture, cash-boxes, door-scrappers, drippers, egg-whisks, slice and cups; fuse, frying-pans, funnels, files, fenders and fire-irons, fish-hooks, gimblets, grindstones, graters, glue, gridirons, gold-blowers, dishes and sieves, grates, galls, guns, glue-pots, hammers (all kinds), hoes, jelly-moulds, knives, a large assortment; knives and forks, knife-boards, kettles, lanterns, locks, ladders, milk dishes, cans, strainers, sieves, and yokes; measuring tapes, mops, mallets, nails of every kind, pitch, picks, pumps, powder, pincers, piping, ploughs, quoits, quicksilver, rules, rope, resin, rivets, rasps, rakes, ship scrapers, sickles and bats, slop-pails, saws of all kinds, sieves, sewing twine, sponges, scoops, sheep-shears, saucepans, shovels and spades, spirit-levels, soldering-irons, solder, spokeshaves, shot, steel-yard, scales, screws, staples, stewpans, teapots, trowels, tar, tanks, tubs, trowsers, vices, waiters, washing boards and powder, window furniture of all kinds, writing cases, zinc, &c., &c.

Timber and Building Materials.—Shelving, 12 and 14 inches wide; T. and G. lumber T. and G. Scotch Flooring, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 inch; beaded and plain match lining

Quartering, American hardwood, 3 x 1, 3 x 1 1/2, 3 x 2, 4 x 3, 4 x 6; mouldings, various sizes

Galvanised and painted iron, all sizes; rolled zinc, spouting, brackets, down-piping heads

Screws, nails, locks, hinges, and bolts; doors, glass, raised panel, and plain sashes, all sizes.

Paints, Paperhangings, Oils.—Paints of all kinds; white and red lead; black, green, blue, umbre, ochre, &c.; Oils—raw, boiled, colza, olive, turpentine, &c.; oak and copal varnish, asphaltum, oak-stain, knotting

Paperhangings—a large assortment of drawing-room, sitting-room, bed-room, hall, passage, and ceiling, various; borderings, all kinds.

Tinware of every description, a large assortment, all kinds.

Kitchen Utensils.—Stoves, boilers, saucepans, kettles, &c.

Crockery.—A large and well-assorted department.

Lamps, Glassware, Kerosene, Lampware.—large assortment.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.—Bedsteads: an assortment of French and stump double, single, and children's bedsteads and cots

Chairs: Ladies, Florence, Lincoln, Fillimore, dining, American wood, spring hair, rocking; easy-chair, in hair, cane, and wood

Commodore, cheffoniers, children's high and low chairs, cane and wood; chests of drawers

Tables: round and square, dining, tea, and dressing, various

Washstands, in cedar and walnut; towel-horses, mahogany, cedar, turned and plain

Sofas, a large assortment, colonial male, with or without backs, pillows, and cushions

Mattresses: feather, hair, flock, fibre, any size; pillows and bolsters, do. do. do.

Leather.—Crop, kip, calf, kangaroo, &c., from the Tannery of Michaelis, Hallenstein, and Co

Grindery.—A large assortment.

Tobacco and Cigars.—Being direct importers of these goods, buyers can always depend on getting a first-class article.

Tobacco: fancy and aromatic, silver coil, Atlantic cable, old sport, navy, fives, sixes, tens, imperial ruby, gold bar; dark aromatic—tens, bashful lover, little sunshade, monster; Barrett's twist and cut tobacco; snuff

Cigars: Trabucco, Yavanah, Princess', and Swiss.

Stationery and Books.—Account-books, all sizes and bindings; minute-books, bill-files, blotting-paper, memo. books, copying letter-books, copy and exercise books, date-cases, envelopes, all kinds and sizes; elastic bands, foolscap (plain and ruled), gum mucilage, ink of all kinds, inkstands, a large variety; letter balances, clips, and files; pass-books

Note and letter paper white, blue, and mourning; pens of all kinds, pencils, playing-cards, pocket-books, purses, slates, albums, rulers, sealing-wax, tissue-paper, all colours; desks

Books: an assortment of family and pocket Bibles, church services, and prayer-books

Poetical Works of Byron, Moore, Scott, Burns, Milton, Cowper, Cook, Campbell, Longfellow.

Gift books; dictionaries—French, Latin, German, and English; geographies, arithmetics.

Fancy Goods.—A large choice, and varied assortment.

Patent Medicines.—Large assortment; also, a variety of Horse Medicines.

Perfumery.—"from ever flower that breathes a fragrance."

Saddlery.—This department will be found very complete, as all goods are manufactured expressly for us by Aston, of Melbourne.

Bridles, with or without bits; a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, double and single rein, Pelham and snuff; all prices.

Curry-combs and brushes of all kinds; halters; hobbles, various.

Saddles, ladies' and gentlemen's; demy, stock, green hide, and all over hogskin; various prices.

Saddle-cloths, kersey, etc.; saddle-girths, leather, web; saddle straps, spurs of all kinds; valises, martingale and breastplates, various; stirrup leathers, ladies' slippers and stirrup leathers, cruppers, bits, burnishers, headstalls, ladies' worked saddle-cloths.

Spring cart harness complete, dray harness complete, leading sets complete.

Pack saddles, straps, needles, buckles, hemp knives.

Whips, a large variety jockey whips, silver mounted, green hide; ladies' twigs, various kinds; buggy whip, cart whips, all sizes; stockwhips and handles, thongs of all kinds.

Produce.—Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, Lake Wakatip. We have for sale heir silk-dressed Flour, (equal to A.C. Laid); pollard, bran, oats, wheat, barley, chaf. Garden seeds in great variety.

Sundries.—Tents, tarpaulins, Manila rope, hose canvas, horse-covers, wheelbarrows, hose-directors, brushware, camp and colonial ovens, candles, lime, &c. &c. &c.

Cromwell Advertisements

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,
FAMILY GROCER.

Crockery, Glassware, Musical Instruments, Brushware, Stationery, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toys of every description, Paperhangings, Glass, Oils, Colours, Paint, Varnish, Glue, Cue Tips, &c. Thompson's Cement for Cue Tips, English & Colonial Newspapers and Magazines, Oats & Chaff.

CROMWELL, TIMBER & IRON YARD
LATE MR GRANT'S

NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD

JAMES TAYLOR,

Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the Lowest PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope.

SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge

Next door to Kidd's, Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST.

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES . . . 12s.
DRAUGHT " . . . 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

THOMAS FOOTE,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

MELMORE TERRACE,

CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.



JUNCTION BAKERY,
CROMWELL.

C. W. WRIGHT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER.

Bread Delivered in all Parts of the

District.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread

regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

Cromwell



CROMWELL.

FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.

KARL PRETSCH,

COACH & GENERAL PAINTER,

etc.,

Has now PAPERHANGINGS, PAINTS of every description, GLASS, and MOULDINGS, on Sale at Low Prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Buggies and Vehicles of every description painted in the best style.

Colours Prepared in any Shade required

Address: Next door but one to MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

BELFAST STORE,

CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Runholders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

JULES LA FONTAINE,

WHEELWRIGHT,

Begs to inform the public that he has now arranged to remain in CROMWELL constantly, and that he is prepared to execute all orders and repairs with which he may be intrusted.

Premises in Cromwell:

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

PLASHETTS COLLIERY,

(adjoining Richards's Ferry.)

DAGG, PRIMATE, & BENNETT,
COAL MERCHANTS,
CROMWELL,

Are now supplying HOUSEHOLD COAL of very superior quality at current prices,—viz., 20s. per ton at the pit, or 32s. per ton delivered.

The seam of coal in the PLASHETTS COLLIERY is admittedly the best ever opened in the district, and the proprietors confidently solicit a share of public patronage.

Regular Customers may depend upon being kept constantly supplied.

Cromwell

KAWARAU HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

F. BASTINGS, late of the Commercial Hotel, Lawrence, having taken the above Hotel, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—GOOD STABLING.

BEFORE purchasing your WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, call on

E. MURRELL,

and inspect his CHOICE STOCK of the above articles.

As all his Watches and Clocks are TAKEN TO PIECES, CLEANED, and ADJUSTED before they are delivered, Customers may depend on getting an article that will give satisfaction.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and MUSICAL BOXES cleaned and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:

NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,

SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT, CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

MR H. W. SMYTHIES,
MINING SURVEYOR AND AGENT.

Legal Managership & REGISTRATION of Companies undertaken.

Office: Town Hall, Cromwell.

MR LAKES,
SURGEON, CROMWELL,

may be consulted at the premises adjoining Mr C. W. WRIGHT's, baker and confectioner.

JUST ARRIVED,—A Large Lot of PAPERHANGINGS and FURNITURE; CHEFFONIERS, CHILDREN'S COTS, &c., &c.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Cromwell Timber Yard.

FIRE INSURANCE.

PROMPTITUDE and LIBERALITY in the Settlement of Claims; the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUM consistent with Safety; UNDOUBTED SECURITY; and LIBERAL REGULATIONS.

MESSRS GILLIES AND STREET,
Land and Estate Agents, Princes-street, Dunedin, having been appointed agents for Otago of the well-known and long-established Office,

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(Established, 1797; Re-organised, 1821.)

Are now prepared to undertake the INSURANCE FROM FIRE of every description of property, and to GUARANTEE THAT ALL LOSSES WILL BE PROMPTLY and LIBERALLY SETTLED BY THEMSELVES, thus avoiding the delay, anxiety, and inconvenience occasioned by Agents having to consult Boards of Directors and others at a distance.

Every information as to the Society's Rates and Principles, or as to Special Rates, may be obtained free on application, personally or by letter, to the HEAD OFFICE FOR OTAGO:

MESSRS GILLIES & STREET, Agents.

Or of the district agents, as under:

AGENT FOR CROMWELL,

DUNCAN MACKELLAR.

CLYDE—G. FACHE.

VICTORIA FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....£2,200,000.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

AGENTS,

CROMWELL.

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Cromwell

SUMMER DRAPERY.

Ex Otago and Hydaspes.

We are now opening out

37 PACKAGES OF DRAPERY,

specially suited for the Summer Season, which have been personally selected and bought for CASH, and will be disposed of at VERY LOW PRICES to suit the times.

Our new Stock comprises all the latest novelties from London and Paris. Being too varied to particularise, we enumerate only LEADING LINES.

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, in Dolly Varden, Mandarin, Neilson, and Sydney,—all newest shapes.

Girls' ditto.

Ladies' Dresses in Silks, Mohairs, Grenadines, Muslins, Merinos, Prints, &c. &c.

Ladies' Chemisettes, Ties, and Sleeves,—a great variety.

Sunshades,—all kinds.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing. &c. &c. &c.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, in immense variety.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRAPERY ON THE GOLD-FIELDS.—AN INSPECTION INVITED.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
Drapers and Importers.

WINES. SPIRITS. GROCERIES.

IN Order to meet the increasing requirements of the district, we have opened out in the above lines. By purchasing for CASH, and keeping the best class of goods obtainable, and selling them at reasonable prices, we trust to receive a share of patronage.

BRANDY—Hennessey's in case and bulk

RUM—best Jamaica

WHISKY—Lorne Highland

Dunville's, Islay

PORT WINE—Offley's four grape

SHERRY—Gonzalez's four diamond

COLONIAL WINE, GENEVA, OLD TOM, GINGER

WINE, CORDIALS, BITTERS (various), &c. &c.

GROCERIES

of the best quality, in

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Candles, Soaps, Raisins,

Currants, Sauces, Oysters, Salmon,

&c. &c.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Cromwell, Queenstown, Arrow, and

Melbourne.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

I. Hallenstein and Co., Cromwell,

As our only AGENTS for the sale of our Silk-dressed

FLOUR, BRAN, AND POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name, and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,

Brunswick Flour Mills,

LAKE WAKATIP.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of Books in every department of literature; and about £60 worth of New Works is expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription £1 1s; Half-Yearly 12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

NTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this date.

I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27th

Bannockburn

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the public generally that they have removed to

QUARTZVILLE, ext to HAZLETT's Carrick Range Hotel, wherthey hope, by strict attention to business, and reasonable charges, to merit

a share of their patronage.

Bannockburn

STUART'S FERRY

KAWARAU RIVER.



Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL

Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE

DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

The new Ferry being now OPEN FOR TRAFFIC the Public are invited to cross the Kawarau River on the

BEST PUNT IN THE PROVINCE

which is on the direct road to Bannockburn, the Nevis, and the Carrick Range Reefs.

John Richards - Proprietor

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD

AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN, NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet increasing requirements of those districts, has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL

QUARTZVILLE,

(In the immediate vicinity of the Carrick Range.)

THOMAS HAZLETT - Proprietor.

Having purchased from Mr JOHN M'CORMACK the above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel, I am now in a position to offer first-class accommodation to all who may favour me with their patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished with the most complete scale, regardless of expense, and the arrangements for the comfort of visitors and travellers are second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,

fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables.

An excellent SIX-STALLED STABLE on the premises, and a careful groom always in attendance.

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T. HAZLETT

BANNOCKBURN COAL MERCHANT.

J. SMITH,

COAL MERCHANT,

Having obtained a lease of the above well-known Coal Works, begs to inform the residents at Bannockburn, Carrick Range, Quartzville, Kawarau Gorge, and throughout the district, that he is prepared to SUPPLY (in any quantity) COAL of excellent quality at 15s. per ton taken from the pit's mouth, or, delivered, 1s 9d per bag and upwards according to distance.

N.B.—Drays leave the Bannockburn for Cromwell twice a week. Loading and unloading back on reasonable terms.

Cromwell



EARL OF CARRICK.

The imported Clydesdale Stallion EARL OF CARRICK will stand for the season at POISON CREEK FARM, Wanaka Road.

Terms ... £3 10s.,
to be paid at time of service.

EARL OF CARRICK (imported from Victoria) is a beautiful black horse, possessing great bone and substance; is eight years old, and stands 16 hands high. His stock can be seen at the owner's farm.

EARL OF CARRICK was bred at Mansfield, Victoria, by J. Steele, Esq., and was got by the famous horse Blackleg, which carried off thirty prizes, and never was beaten in Victoria. Earl of Carrick's dam, a prize Clydesdale mare, imported from Scotland.

CHARLES HAIR, Proprietor,
Poison Creek.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet with prompt attention.

Clyde

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

JAMES AND STANBROOK beg to inform their numerous friends and the public that they intend starting business as

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS, GENERAL AGENTS AND ACCOUNTANTS,

at the commencement of the New Year, and from their well-known business habits, trust that they will meet with a fair share of public patronage.

Mr STANBROOK, so well-known throughout the whole of the up-country districts, will, as Auctioneer, conduct all Sales with which the firm may be favoured.

OFFICES—CROMWELL & CLYDE.
October 16, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE

M. MARSHALL,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.

Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Nevis

I HAVE NEVER SEEN SO GREAT A VARIETY OF GOODS, and of such SUPERIOR QUALITY, anywhere else as is now ON SALE at the
BRITISH STORES, NEVIS.

Arrowtown

R. PRITCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district. A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Paper, &c.

Agent for
T. ROBINSON & Co.,
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers,
Dunedin and Melbourne.

Bendigo

JOSIAH MITCHINSON,

Wholesale and Retail
STOREKEEPER,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
WAKEFIELD STORE,
(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine),
BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED
At all ports of the Reefs.

BENDIGO POST OFFICE.

Interest at the rate of 12½ per cent charged on all accounts due over two months.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE,
LUGGATE,
28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.
N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,
Proprietor.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,
ALEXANDRA

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce that they are prepared to supply their SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.
Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with
Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;
Mr C. F. BECK, Clyde;
Or at the BREWERY, will be promptly attended to.

THEYERS AND BECK,
BREWERS,
ALEXANDRA.

Queenstown

[A CARD.]

D. POWELL,
AUCTIONEER, &c.

SALE ROOMS - BALLARAT-STREET,
QUEENSTOWN.

OFFICE:
Ballarat-st. (opposite the Family Hotel)

ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
AND NEWS AGENT,
Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.

A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importers of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

PRINTING
THE ART PRESERVATIVE OF ALL ARTS.

CROMWELL ARGUS

General Printing Office,
MELMORE TERRACE.

MATTHEWS & FENWICK,

MERCANTILE AND DECORATIVE
PRINTERS,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR

PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND

In the most modern styles of the Art.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.

Unsurpassed in the Colony.

PLAIN, ENAMELLED, CARDS COLORED, EMBOSSED,
In endless variety of style.

ADMISSION TICKETS

For Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Entertainments,
Societies, &c. &c.

BALL PROGRAMMES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Business & Invitation Circulars,

Printed in New and Elegant Type.

ON FINE POST OR FANCY NOTE PAPER.

MINING COMPANIES' SCRIP.

(Superior to Lithographed)

ON BEST HAND-MADE PAPER.

POSTERS,

ANY SIZE,

BLACK OR COLOURED INKS.

ILLUMINATED SHOW-CARDS,

SUPERB DESIGNS,

In Coloured Inks or Gold Bronze.

Receipt and Delivery Books

Neatly printed and strongly bound.

Catalogues, Hand Bills, Programmes,

Labels, Memo's, Societies' Rules,

Bags and Wrapping Papers,

Prospectuses, Envelopes,

Ale & Porter Labels,

Circular Labels.

—AND—

EVERY OTHER KIND OF PRINTING.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne—Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver complaints, depression of spirits, delusions, unfitsness for business or study, failure of hearing, sight, and memory, lassitude, want of power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (ozonic oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers throughout the colonies, from whom pamphlets containing testimonials may be obtained. Caution: Be particular to ask Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, as imitations are abroad. Wholesale agents for New Zealand:—Kempthorne, Prosser, & Co., Dunedin.

The reputation of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in the cure of Rheumatism.—In the West Indies, where this excruciating complaint is very prevalent, and the severity of the disease much increased by the nature of the employment of the inhabitants, no remedy has been tried with such excellent results as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. All persons afflicted with rheumatism should have immediate recourse to these invaluable medicines, which are so certain and safe in their effects. They are also equally efficacious (even when every other remedy has failed) in the cure of wens, tumours, unnatural enlargements, and glandular swellings, as likewise contracted and stiff joints.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—I take the opportunity of addressing you upon a subject which seems to me not merely of personal interest, but of vital interest to the miners generally. On Saturday last, the 2nd inst., Mr Campbell's overseer, Mr McCallum, paid us a visit on behalf of his employer, demanding the sum of twenty shillings from those miners who depasture horses upon his run, and who, in the event of non-payment, would run the risk of having them impounded. I paid the money rather than abide the consequence. It appears from the 15th clause of the Gold-fields Act of 1866, that any person depasturing cattle on any Crown land held and occupied by virtue of a depasturing lease within a gold-field, without the consent of the lessee, shall upon proof thereof be adjudged to pay such lessee, by way of damages, for each offence any sum not exceeding 10s. per head. Now, Sir, it appears to me from this clause that Mr Campbell cannot impound, but must first summon, and have all cases tried before a legal tribunal. But apparently Mr Campbell is determined to overstep the bounds of our Provincial Ordinance. And it is notorious that a miner is not permitted to keep a horse by virtue of his miner's right without having to pay the runholder of the district in which he resides the sum of 20s. per head. Evidently it will become very expensive on miners to keep a horse to carry their provisions to outlandish places in which there are no stores or commonages; and their only alternative is to recompense those Solons who only pay the paltry sum of 3s. 6d. per head annually.

It is evident that our sapient legislators are determined to throw every obstacle in the way of the miner, so as to compel him to leave the country, and they are doing their best to foster chiefly squatters. It is a good job that other gold-fields exist, for I am very doubtful that, should the miner remain here much longer, he will be converted into a tax-paying animal, and his position rendered worse than the convicts of Siberia. New Zealand will have to be left to the Chinamen and squatters. What is the use of our political representatives when they allow our mining laws to fall into that state of insecurity which tends to burden the taxation on the miner instead of alleviating it? I consider it very hard indeed that after my paying Mr Campbell the other day the sum of 20s. for my horse, perhaps next month I will be compelled to proceed to another district, and there the squatter upon whose run I locate will demand a similar amount; and of course I have no alternative but to pay or allow my horse to be impounded.

Awake, ye Mining Associations! and endeavour to get this glaring injustice remedied,—for this is no time for apathy and inactivity; and if you mean to fulfil your duty, the work of preparation must at once begin. These obnoxious clauses, and they are legion, must be rescinded. —I am, &c.,
SCOTIA.
Cardrona, Nov. 5, 1872.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—On the afternoon of Saturday last, I saw a mob of about thirty horses proceeding at a rapid rate along the road from Cromwell towards Clyde. My first impression was that the Governor must be coming, and that the country was being scoured for horses to form a procession to meet him. But that idea was soon dismissed, when, at a short distance behind, and proceeding at about the same rate as the mob ahead, I perceived a tall man, mounted on a good, strong, upstanding hack, with hunting-whip in hand, and spyglass slung to his shoulder. This, thinks I, is another of these impounding expeditions which have become so frequent of late; though on this occasion the delinquents appear to be horses, while formerly it was the horned tribe which had to undergo the ordeal of being driven down the one day and taken back the next. At a short distance, again, came two other gentlemen, who were mounted upon grey steeds, and were equipped with stockwhips. Their pace seemed to be regulated by the ability to travel of the animal they were driving, which, being unfit to keep pace with its companions, they were pushing along as best they could. We have seen similar objects making their way to a tanyard or dog-kennel, but if such an animal was required to be driven to the pound, it was evident that it was upon calculation of the damage it was likely to do, not by reason of that which had already been committed by it. Some few minutes afterwards, there came tearing along at a furious rate a rather wild-looking individual, roughly dressed, with stockwhip unfolded and raised above his head, and mounted on a tight-looking grey hack, the sides of which, by the unsparing use of the spur, were one mass of blood from shoulder to flank. He pulled his rein for a moment by a wayside hotel to indulge in a stimulant, which, apparently, he had already had too much of; then kept on his headlong course. Shortly after, came a respected resident of Cromwell, accompanied by a former rider,—that of the same errand as the last rider,—that of liberating horses from the mob; but although they pushed on briskly, they showed greater consideration for the animals they rode. A short time elapsed, when the man on the grey nag again made his appearance, this time on his backward route, driving before him three or four horses which he had got released from their captors. But though the object of his pursuit had been gained, his speed was not slackened, nor his brutality to the animal abated, whose swelling sides, covered with blood and sweat, produced a picture of cruelty unparalleled by anything I have before seen. If the law regarding cruelty to animals extends this far, and were any member of the staff present whose duty it is to enforce this law, here were two cases which might fairly come under the Act. The lacrimal sides of the horse would ensure conviction in the one case; and it is doubtful whether a charge would not have been held in the matter of driving a starved horse to the pound.—I am, &c.,
HUMANITY.

November 11, 1872.

Love.—A crusty old bachelor remarks: Love is a wretched business, consisting of a little sighing, a little crying, a little "dying," and a deal of lying.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 13th November, at 7.30 sharp. Business: Nomination of Officers; Raisings.

By order of the R.W.M.,

THOMAS MARTIN, Secretary.



THE THOROUGHBRED HORSE SCUD

Will stand this Season at Messrs J. A. DOUGLAS & Co.'s Station, Eden Creek.

TERMS:

For One or Two Mares, £4 4s each mare.
For Three or Four Mares, £3 10s each mare.
For Five Mares and upwards, £3 each mare.

N.B.—For the convenience of persons intending to send mares to SCUD, Messrs J. A. Douglas and Co. will take delivery of mares at Mr Williams' yards, Clyde Pound, on November 14, at noon.

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The ANNUAL MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, 12th inst., at 8 p.m.

Business of the Meeting: To elect Committee and Office-bearers for the ensuing year.

[CIRCULAR.]

THE COMMITTEE of the ARROW DISTRICT MINERS' ASSOCIATION, having obtained the consent of the various Associations in this Province to a meeting by delegates,—to make suggestions to the General Government in reference to a new Goldfields Act, to appoint a Central Committee in order to obtain unanimity of action when required, and generally to consider subjects of importance to the Goldfields interests,—have much pleasure in inviting the miners at Cromwell to appoint a delegate to represent them at the meeting, which will be held at Tuapeka on or about the First day of December next. Exact date and hour of meeting will be advertised in a few days.

SAML. SYMONDS,

Sec. A.D.M.A.

Arrowtown, 21st October, 1872.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SERVICES FOR NOVEMBER.

SUNDAY, November 10, EVENING—7 p.m.
SUNDAY, November 24, MORNING—11 a.m.

M. FRAER,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

MR F. J. WILSON,

SOLICITOR, &c.,

will, when requested by telegram, attend at Cromwell on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, to give longer time for consultation. He has rented a private room for business purposes.

WANTED,—A COOK. Must be thoroughly competent, and able to cook for 30 men; also, must be a good Baker.

Also, a SHEPHERD, to tail rams.

Apply to the Manager, Kawarau Station.

FOR SALE,—One FOURTH SHARE

in the

BANNOCKBURN WATER RACE.

Enquiries as to price, and other particulars, can be made on the Race, just above Kawarau Station.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,—A WATER RACE, heading from a point three or four miles up the Bannockburn, and terminating at Shepherd's Creek.

Apply to

H. THOMAS,

Cornistown.

FOR SALE,—ONE-THIRD of the WANAKA SAW-MILL. Also, One-Third of SIXTY ACRES freehold Bush; and a TWENTY-ACRE SECTION, on which the mill is erected. The Mill is completely new, having been at work only two or three months.

Everything is in splendid order.

The Bush is a very valuable property, containing the only White and Black Pine in the district.—For further particulars, apply to

A. E. FARQUHAR,

Wanaka Sawmill.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

IN FUTURE, NO CATTLE WHATSOEVER will be allowed to run on MOUNT PISA STATION. If Cattle at present depasturing are not IMMEDIATELY removed, they will be IMPOUNDED, and their owners sued for trespass.

I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 7th Nov., 1872.

APPLICATION for an EXTENDED CLAIM.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to me by JAMES DEVELIN and JOSEPH FLOUR to declare that that portion of the Otago Goldfields described in the Schedule hereto annexed may be occupied in claims of one acre per man, under Section 1, Regulation IV., of the Otago Goldfields Rules and Regulations; and the said application will be heard at Cromwell, on Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1872. Objections (if any) to the granting of such application must be lodged at the Warden's office, Cromwell, within fourteen days from this date.

B. R. BAIRD,

pro Warden.

Cromwell, November 11, 1872.

(SCHEDULE.)

All that area containing two acres, situate in Boggy Gully, near the part of Upper Nevis known as the North Pole, and being immediately above the extended claim of Andrew Thompson.

APPLICATION for an EXTENDED CLAIM.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to me by HARRIS and GEORGE MAY, to declare that that portion of the Otago Goldfield described in the Schedule hereto annexed may be occupied in Claims of one acre per man, under Section 1, Regulation IV., of the Otago Goldfields Rules and Regulations; and the said application will be heard at Cromwell on THURSDAY, 28th day of November, 1872. Objections (if any) to the granting of such application, must be lodged at the Warden's Office, Cromwell, within fourteen days from this date.

B. R. BAIRD,

Pro Warden.

Cromwell, November 11, 1872.

(SCHEDULE.)

All that area, containing three acres, situate on the western branch of Luggate Creek, and bounded on the west by the extended claim of Smith and party, on the east by the extended claim of Crompton and party, and on the north and south by Crown land.

REV. B. DRAKE will preach at Mr EDWARDS' HOUSE, Nevis Point, next SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock p.m., and at CROMWELL at 8 o'clock in the Evening.

WANTED,—A STATION COOK. Apply

T. A. FRASER,

Hawea Lake Station.

HEART OF OAK Q.M. COMPANY, REGISTERED.

A WORKING MANAGER is wanted for the above Company's mine.

Applications to be sent in to the Company's Office, Bannockburn, on or before SATURDAY, November 23.

JAMES MARSHALL,

Legal Manager.

UNITED STAR AND OAK CO.

TENDERS are invited for Supplying the above Company's battery with COALS, of the best quality, for TWELVE MONTHS. Specifications can be seen at the Company's Office. Tenders to be sent in to the Office, Bannockburn, on or before NOVEMBER 23.

JAMES MARSHALL,

Manager.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the request of the Dunstan District Miners' Association, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING to be held at the TOWN-HALL, Cromwell, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, to consider proposals for the formation of a Miners' Association in the Cromwell District.

M. FRAER,

Mayor.

TOWN OF CROMWELL.

OTAGO LOCAL REVENUES ORDINANCE, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of the above Ordinance, the several License and Registration Fees hitherto payable at the Provincial Treasury by any person or persons residing or carrying on business within the limits of the Town of Cromwell, under the provisions of the undermentioned Ordinances, viz:—

"The Licensed Auctioneers Ordinance, 1762,"
"The Licensing Ordinance, 1865,"
"The Dog Nuisance Ordinance, 1862,"
"The Licensed Carriage Ordinance, 1862,"
"The Licensed Hawkers Ordinance, 1864,"
"The Goat Nuisance Ordinance, 1868,"

Are now payable to the Collector for the Corporation of Cromwell, at the Municipal Office, Melmore Terrace.

H. W. SMYTHIES,

Nov. 11, 1872.

Town Clerk.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1872.

The session of the Assembly just concluded has been remarkable for the high position in Colonial politics taken during its progress by our member,—the "honourable member for the Dunstan," as they say in the House,—Mr THOMAS LUTHER SHEPHERD. Perhaps no "private" member,—no member who has not been in one of the Ministries,—has had his name so generally buzzed and bandied about as this aforesaid member for the Dunstan. In the telegraphic reports of nearly every debate, his name is found as a speaker, and generally well up in order of precedence. Correspondents of newspapers often made him the subject of their criticism and anecdotes,—in his favour or otherwise as the peculiar politics of their papers may have required. And, if we remember rightly, as yet no other than Mr SHEPHERD has been named as a likely or possible recipient of the office of Minister of Mines. By these means, his name has been before the public to an extent that few would have thought probable. We confess that his success—for such, we suppose, it may be called—has surprised us. Possibly, however, it ought not; for it is but another instance of what those men who have been hatched, as it were, among surroundings of modesty and timidity, may achieve when they break through their outer crust, and are warmed up, by example, into emulation. We are beginning to find that we formed a false and unjust opinion of Mr SHEPHERD. Stupidly enough, we believed that his modesty would ruin his chance as a politician. His first appearance in the House gave grounds, to an extent, for this belief. When he arose to address the assembled representative wisdom of the land, and found himself

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING.

Thursday and Friday, 26th and 27th December 1872.

STEWARDS:

MESSRS JAMES COWAN

JAMES TAYLOR

J. B. LAKE

CHARLES COLCLOUGH

MESSRS I. LOUGHNAN

DAVID A. JOLLY

ROBERT E. DAGG

ROBERT KIDD.

JUDGE—MR J. HARDING.

HANDICAPPER—MR A. R. B. THOMSON.

STARTER—MR JAS. DAWKINS.

CLERK OF THE COURSE—MR OWEN PIERCE.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

CROMWELL DERBY: a sweepstake of £5 5s.,—£2 2s. forfeit,—with £50 added. Entrance, £2 2s., on nomination; and balance of sweep, £3 3s., to be made good on night of general entry. Colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb. Distance, 1½ mile. Entries closed.

HACK HURDLE RACE: £15. Distance, 1½ mile, over five flights of hurdles. Entrance, £1 1s. No weight less than 10st. Post entry.

GRAND STAND HANDICAP: £60. Distance, 1½ mile. Nomination, £1 1s. Acceptance, £2 2s.

MINERS' PURSE: £15. For all Hacks. Distance, ¾ mile—heats. No weight less than 10st. No horse to run that has won an advertised prize of over £15. Entrance, 20s. Post entry.

FLYING HANDICAP: £40. Distance, ¾ mile. Nomination, £1 1s. Acceptance, £1 1s. Winner of Grand Stand Handicap to carry 7lb. penalty.

SECOND DAY.

MAIDEN PLATE: £30. For all horses that have never won an advertised prize of over £25. Weight for age. Distance, 1½ mile. Entrance, £2. Winner of "Derby" to carry 7lb. penalty.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE: £60, with £2 2s. sweepstake added. Distance, 2½ miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Nomination, £1 1s. Acceptances, £2 2s.

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP: £100, with a sweepstake of £3 3s., to go to the second horse. Distance, two miles. Nomination, £2 2s. Acceptance, £3 3s.

HACK SELLING RACE: £20. Winner to be sold for £20: surplus to go to Race fund. Distance, ¾ mile—heats. Entrance, £1. No weight under 10st. Post entry.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP: £30. Distance, one mile. Nomination, 15s. Acceptance, 15s.

Nominations for the Grand Stand Handicap, Handicap Hurdle, and Flying Handicap, to be forwarded to the Secretary at or before 8 p.m. on Wednesday, 11th December. Weights to be declared in CROMWELL ARGUS of 17th and Otago Daily Times of 18th December. Acceptances to be received by the Secretary not later than 8 p.m. on night of general entry (Dec. 24).

Nominations for Jockey Club Handicap and Maiden Plate to be lodged with the Secretary on night of general entry. Weights for the Jockey Club Handicap to be declared on night of first day's races. Acceptances to be received by 10 a.m. on 27th December.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

No entries will be received for any of the above races except upon this condition: that all disputes, claims, and objections arising out of the racing shall be decided by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint. Their decision upon all points connected with the carrying out of the programme shall be final.

No person shall be allowed to enter or run a horse for any race in this programme (post entry races excepted) unless the latter be qualified as the bona fide property of a subscriber of not less than £2 2s. to the Race Fund.

Entries to be received by the Secretary before 8 p.m. on the 24th December: entrance money enclosed, with name, age, and pedigree (if any)

of the horse, name of owner, and colours of rider.

Any jockey riding except in the colours entered will be fined £2.

Five per cent. will be deducted from gross amount of all stakes for expenses.

Horses walking over will receive 50 per cent. of the stakes.

The Dunstan Jockey Club Rules will be strictly enforced.

Any person entering a protest will have to deposit £2, and should such be deemed frivolous by the Stewards, will have to forfeit the amount.

N.B.—No entries or acceptances will be received on any pretence whatever after the time specified.

WILLIAM MACNAB, SECRETARY.

in the presence of so many "honourable," high-minded, educated gentlemen, it seemed as if he would sink through the floor, under the burden of his own unfitness and unworthiness. And these aforesaid gentlemen,—for of such is the House of Representatives,—moved thereto by that consideration for the feelings of others which, judging by their reported speeches, forms so prominent a characteristic of their natures, relieved the blushing orator of their presence, and so spared our member the shame and humiliation of a "break-down." Other motives for this general slight have been given by ill-natured persons, but we are convinced that this version of the affair is as true as new. Our member was left to recover his courage and recall his blushes in the presence of empty benches. But, since that time, Mr SHEPHERD has struggled hard to overcome this constitutional defect in his nature and organisation. He has taken frequent opportunities, unostentatiously and unassumingly, of making himself heard; and he merely wants to be heard to be appreciated. Although he once declared that he seldom "mansardised" his fellow-representatives, this statement is hardly, we think, consistent with that prominent of Mr SHEPHERD's attributes,—truth; though it is perfectly consistent with that most prominent of his attributes,—modesty. No subject, it may be seen by a perusal of Mansard, is beyond the reach of our member's logic and argument,—when his constitutional timoridness is once overcome. For instance, upon Sir D. MONRO's motion regarding the question put by the Governor as to the likelihood of the House granting supplies in case of a dissolution,—a motion which involved a great question of constitutional practice, and to the discussion of which a large amount of knowledge of constitutional precedent was necessary to be brought,—we find that Mr T. L. SHEPHERD said his say. It is a strong and sufficient reason for the belief that he has overcome nearly diffidence, that he had the temerity to debate at all upon such a question with men like Sir D. MONRO, Mr STAFFORD, Mr GILLIES, and Mr FITZGERBERT. But he said his say with so much of the modest, unobtrusive, unassuming manner so natural to him, and so familiar to his constituents, that he seems to have made but little impression; his arguments and deductions elicited forth no questionings or denials from those who spoke to the motion after him. The House foully and entirely ignored his bold and bashful utterances. We find that, quoted from Professor HEARNE on the Government of England. Judging by what has been seen of him and heard from him in his public appearances among his constituents, we were almost inclined to think that, to use a popular form of expression, Mr SHEPHERD knew as much about Professor HEARNE as Professor HEARNE knew about Mr SHEPHERD. But this our opinion in judgment is simply another instance of the false impressions liable to be formed as to the extent of knowledge possessed by individuals so reserved and shy as Mr SHEPHERD, also, possesses versatility. An example of this is close at hand. Upon the "grand" no-confidence motion of the session,—we refer to the former of the two such motions,—it is recorded that he spoke for two hours. Such a feat is in itself astonishing,—for a variety of reasons. When we consider the speaker. But when it is remembered that, if Wellington is true, he had made up his mind on which side to vote only two or three days before he so spoke, it will at once be known that Mr SHEPHERD can lay claim to versatility in no ordinary degree. Probably it may be laid to the charge of shrinking, retiring nature, also, that there has been so much hesitancy on the part of the present Ministry in regard to the creation of a portfolio to be held by a Minister of Mines. They seem to have tried to spare an individual so tenderly constituted as is Mr SHEPHERD the painful necessity of being forced to give a refusal to their offer of a seat in the Cabinet; and may be, when he has left Wellington, he shall hear more as to the fulfilment of the promise in reference to this matter made by Mr WATERHOUSE. This, it will be thought, is rather a strained view of the matter; and ill-natured persons will be found to say that Mr SHEPHERD is too willing to sink his modesty for notice, and accept office. But, at any rate, none can say he has not earned it. This we have written by way of reparation for the injustice we have done Mr SHEPHERD continually in our own mind, and occasionally in these columns. But we remark that it is questionable whether modesty of manner and bashfulness of expression will conduce to the advancement of those interests in the House of Re-

presentatives. Little, at any rate, has been accomplished in this direction during the session of which we have spoken. It is recorded of Fox, the English statesman, that to attain oratorical proficiency, he determined to speak in Parliament at least once every sitting night. Here is an example worthy of imitation by our member. We do not hold it before him in the hope that he will ever attain to the fame acquired by Fox, even by such a course; but by it he might be enabled more easily to get rid of his burdensome native bashfulness and self-distrust.

The Heart of Oak Q.M. Company finished a fortnight's crushing on Saturday morning. The yield obtained was 209 ozs. 15 dwts. of gold from 212 tons of quartz. A dividend of 8s. per £5 share has since been declared,—making a total dividend for the past three months of 30s. per scrip.

The Nil Desperandum Q. M. Company's first crushing at their own battery was finished on Saturday morning—the return of gold obtained from 54 tons of quartz being 64 ozs. 3 dwts. 17 grs.—a result which is regarded on all hands as very satisfactory. We are informed that a rich body of stone has been struck in the centre of the mine within the last two or three days, the prospects from which are equal to about 4 ozs. to the ton. Some very fine specimens from the new find were brought to town on Monday, and there can be no doubt that, should the reef continue as rich as the specimens indicate, the Nil Desperandum will be found to surpass in richness all the other claims yet opened out in this locality.

Two letters, both in connection with impounding transactions, will be found in our third page.

During last week, much consternation and dismay were created among owners of horses running upon Mount Pisa Station, by the action taken by Mr Loughnan, the manager. On Thursday, his men drove something like 200 head of horses into Mr Goodger's large stockyard, close to the town, from which the animals were liberated only upon payment by their owners, or promise of payment, of £1 per head. On Saturday evening Mr Loughnan sent off to the Clyde pound those horses which were left on his hands,—twenty or thirty in all,—through the neglect, inability, or refusal of their owners to bail them out. Of course, the affair has given rise to much growling and grumbling,—far from being altogether without cause. Next Court-day, we believe, Mr Loughnan's legal right to act as he has done in the matter is to be questioned, and doubtless much interest will be manifested regarding the decision. It will be observed by an advertisement that Mr Loughnan is determined to rid his run of all "foreign" stock; although we learn that he will not object to the depasturing of a dairy cow or two. This action of Mr Loughnan is calculated to seriously affect the miners and others resident in the neighbourhood; and probably we shall shortly have something further to say in connection with the subject opened up by it.

A meeting of the Athenæum Hall Committee was held in the Town-hall on Tuesday evening, 5th inst., attended by Messrs Baird (chairman), Taylor, Allanby, Pierce, Foreman, Jolly, MacKellar, Marsh, Matthews, and Sansom. The purpose of the meeting was to consider a letter from the Provincial Secretary in reference to the proposed site of the Athenæum Hall. We subjoin a copy of the letter as read:—

"Provincial Secretary's Office,
Dunedin, 30th Oct., 1872.
"Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 3rd September, addressed to His Honor the Superintendent, making application on behalf of the Athenæum Hall Committee for sections 3, 4, 37, and 38, block III., township of Cromwell, as a site for an Athenæum Hall, I have been directed to acquaint you that his Honor is informed that part of section 4 is occupied by the Post-office, and is not, therefore, available. Section 3, however, is available, and is sufficiently large for the proposed Hall, is at the disposal of the Committee. If it is not so, then his Honor will ask the General Government to abandon its reserve over sections 37 and 38, in order that they may be granted to the Committee instead of section 3.—I have, &c.,
"ALEX. WILLIS,
"John Marsh, Esq., "Under-Secretary."
"Secretary Athenæum Hall Committee,
"Cromwell."

On the motion of Mr MacKellar, seconded by Mr Jolly, it was resolved "That Mr Marsh and the mover act in conjunction with the Secretary to Public Library Committee in answering the letter of the Provincial Secretary; and that they be instructed to again apply for the site originally proposed." It having been mentioned that a building was in course of erection on a portion of the land referred to in the above letter, the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr Dagg informing him that the allotments have been granted to the Library Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr A. R. B. Thomson has kindly consented to act as handicapper in the Cromwell Jockey Club Race Meeting.

Mr Brogden has left Wellington for Melbourne, whence he will proceed to England.

The Bank of Otago has established an agency at Carlroua. Mr McDouall is at present in charge.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Cromwell Town Council was held on Thursday evening. His Worship the Mayor, and Councillors Dawkins and Marsh, were present. Very little business was transacted. Three tenders for conveyance of twelve tons of iron piping from Dunedin were received, and that of Charles Gibbons, at £6 per ton, was accepted. The other tenders were £6 10s. and £6 16s. 6d. respectively. In reference to a letter received from the Municipal Council of Clyde requesting the co-operation of the Cromwell Council in the matter of securing the construction of a line of railway from Popotunua via Pomahaka, Tapanui, and Moa Flat, it was agreed to take no action.

Mr John Hislop, Inspector of Schools, visited Cromwell yesterday, and officially examined the scholars attending the Public School. He proceeded on his way to Queenstown this morning.

Mr Warden Simpson assumed official charge of the Dunstan District on the 1st inst. He presided at the Cromwell Courts last Thursday. Mr Carew has returned to Blacks, and will, as formerly, act as Magistrate and Warden at that place and St. Bathans. It affords us great pleasure to testify to the very general satisfaction Mr Carew has given in this district during the eight months of his judicial administration.

At a special sitting of the Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, Michael Nisbet and William McKone were charged with fighting in the streets on Saturday night. The delinquents pleaded guilty, and were each fined 10s. His Worship the Mayor and Dr Corse were on the Bench.

Mrs Vitting, of Waikivi, has been committed for trial at the next sessions of the Supreme Court, on a charge of wilful murder.

The Naseby people have been successful in obtaining a favourable answer to their request for a Municipality. The proclamation will be made upon survey of the town.

The *Timaru Herald* says:—"A young lady who has been greatly annoyed by a lot of young simpletons who stop under her window at night to sing 'If ever I cease to love,' wishes us to say, if they will stop that foolishness, and come in and talk 'business,' they will confer a favour."

From the "Home Letter" of the *Evening Star*, we take the following:—"The question of crossing the Channel in the easiest way and shortest time has been for a long while a much discussed topic. Some have proposed a bridge, others a tunnel, others a steamer which will carry train and passengers. A new scheme has been propounded by Mr Henry B. Smecher. Steamers are to be constructed with a large suspended saloon in the centre, the boiler and engines being placed fore and aft. This saloon is maintained in a level position by means of an hydraulic apparatus. A man watching a spirit level can, by a slight movement of a rod resembling the handle of a copying press, control with perfect ease the oscillations of the saloon. Two steamers are being built, 350 feet long and of 5000 horse-power. If successful, the worst sailors will be able to cross the sea without the miseries of sea sickness."

A fire occurred in Naseby on Monday, the 4th inst., breaking out in a building which was used as a photograph studio by Coxhead Bros., of Dunedin. From this building, the flames extended to the dwelling-house of Mr Inder, which was entirely gutted, and a large amount of property belonging to that gentleman destroyed. Mr Inder was insured for £300, which will almost cover his loss; but Messrs Coxhead are at a total loss. We learn from the *Chronicle* that an open verdict was returned at the inquest held. No one was in the building when the fire was discovered, the photographers being at dinner.

A typographical blunder occurs in the first paragraph of our description of the new batteries at Pipeclay, which is printed on the sixth page. At the conclusion of the third sentence, for "reaction" read "down."

WARDEN'S COURT.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Judge and Warden.)

NO MINERS' RIGHTS.

Ah Chong failed to appear in answer to two charges of mining without a miner's right. Ah Tun, summoned on the same charge, as neglected to respond to the invitation. The Judge directed that warrants be issued to enforce the attendance of the delinquents. Sergeant Cussels, the prosecutor, expressed his belief that the offenders had left the neighbourhood.

APPLICATIONS.

At Quorn and three others applied to have three acres at Luggate Creek declared open for extended claims. Notice of intention to apply having been duly advertised, the Warden consented to declare the ground open.—An Ngon and five others, Drunnam's Creek, Upper Tevis, similar application: granted. (Mr C. Colclough represented the applicants in both cases.)

Extended Claims—Thomas Robertson, one acre, Bailey's Gully: granted.—James Beare and another: no appearance: cancelled.

Protection—Edward McNulty and five others: no appearance: cancelled.—W. Anderson and three others, sixty days (to test reef) for a newly-discovered quartz claim adjoining the Aurora and Lucknow Companies' ground at Bendigo: granted. (Mr Colclough appeared for the last case.)

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN,

FRIDAY, 11.20 a.m.

CANTERBURY RACES.

Mr Redwood sold his mare Peeress to Mr Walter within forty-eight hours of the time of starting for the Canterbury Cup, and she was subsequently scratched. She was looked upon as safe to win. The affair created great excitement. The mare has since been disqualified by the Jockey Club from ever again running on the Canterbury course.

The first day (yesterday's) racing resulted as follows:—

Maiden Plate of £100: weight for age; distance, a mile and a half.—Mr Redwood's br f Malvina, 3 yrs, 1; Mr Nosworthy's br m Malice, 5 yrs, 2.

Railway Plate of £50: distance, half a mile; three-year-olds, 8st.,—four, five, six, and aged, 9st.—Mr Griffith's ch m Defamation, 4 yrs, 1; Mr Walter's b m Slander, aged, 2; Mr Nosworthy's b m Hatred, 5 yrs, 3.

Canterbury Cup of £250: weight for age; distance, two miles and a quarter.—Mr Nosworthy's br f Lurline, 3 yrs, 1; Mr Campbell's b g Tambourini, 4 yrs, 2; Mr Brabazon's b c Detractor, 4 yrs, 3.

Free Handicap.—Defamation, 1; Mr Nosworthy's No Name, 2.

SATURDAY, 11.36 a.m.

The following are the results of yesterday's races:—

Hurdle Race of £50: distance, two miles, over eight flights of hurdles.—Mr Fraser's b m Medora, aged, 11st. 7lb., 1; Mr Orm's b g Bismarck, aged, 11st. 7lb., 2. Medora won easily. On coming to scales, her jockey (Mr Kay, of Dunedin,) was 3lbs. short weight. He accounted for it by saying that he had dropped some lead. But, supposing some unfairness at the bottom of it, the Stewards held a meeting, and, after long consideration, declared the race null and void, and disqualified Mr Kay from riding again on the Canterbury course.

Derby Stakes of £150: distance, one mile and a half.—Mr Nosworthy's ch f Calumny, 1; Mr Nosworthy's br f Lurline, 2; Mr Lunn's b f Kate Kearney, 3. Three others ran.

Canterbury Jockey Club Handicap of £200: distance, two miles.—Mr Brabazon's b c Detractor, 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb., 1; Mr Nosworthy's br m Malice, 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb., 2; Mr Nosworthy's ch m No Name, aged, 7st. 2lb., 3. Tambourini and Barbarian also ran. Yatterina was scratched.

Criterion Stakes of £50: distance, one and a quarter mile.—Mr Walter's b m Slander, aged, 9st. 9lb., 1; Mr Griffith's ch m Defamation, 4 yrs, 9st. 5lb., 2. Envy, Hatred, Malvina, and Avatea were scratched. A protest (which will be decided to-day) was lodged against Slander, on the ground that, being the winner of an event of £100 during the years 1871 and 1872, she ought to have carried 3lbs. extra, as the conditions of the race required.

Grand Stand Handicap of £100: distance, one mile.—Mr P. Campbell's b g Harlequin, aged, 1; Mr Walter's b m Slander, aged, 2; Mr Nosworthy's b m Hatred, 5 yrs, 3. This was a splendid race. The pace was terrific; and the finish was made amidst great cheering.

TUESDAY, 9 a.m.

Yesterday (third day's) races resulted as follows:—

Christchurch Plate of 150 sovs.: distance, two miles.—Lurline, 3 yrs., 7st. 7lb. (also 7lbs. penalty as winner of Cup), 1; Tambourini, 4 yrs., 9st., 2.

Metropolitan Handicap of 100 sovs.: distance, a mile and a half.—Yatterina, 1; Malice, 2.

Handicap Hurdle Race of 40 sovs.—Medora, 1.

Lettory Plate of 50 sovs.: distance, three-quarters of a mile.—Mr Nosworthy's ch f Calumny, 3 yrs., 1.

The Consolation was won by Mr Delamain's Miss Fiat.

Yesterday was a glorious day and the celebration of the Prince of Wales' birthday was in consequence a grand success.

It is reported in Wellington that Vogel, after his Australian trip, is going home to negotiate another large loan.

The following circular has been forwarded by the General Government for the information of the public:—"It is notified for general information, that by 'The Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act, 1872,' the Stamp Duty payable on cheques, drafts, and receipts is reduced from twopence to one penny, on and from the 1st December, 1872.—1. Persons holding adhesive stamps of the value of twopence, may, by requisition on the Stamp Office of the Province, or on any depositor of Stamps, exchange the same for an equivalent value of adhesive stamps at one penny, or any other denomination.—2. Persons holding stamps at twopence, impressed on blank forms of cheques, drafts, or receipts, may exchange the same in like manner for adhesive stamps of other denominations. But no exchanges of stamps at twopence, impressed on blank forms of cheques or drafts, will be made after the 30th November proximo, except at the reduced value of one penny."

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

(Before W. L. Simpson, Esq., R. M.; M. Fraer, Esq., J.P.; and J. Corse, Esq., J.P.)

G. RENDALL v. F. FRENNESSON.

A claim for wages amounting to £3 17s. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in certain mining property, and therefore the action could not be sustained. Mr Allanby, for the plaintiff, applied for a nonsuit, which was granted.

HOWELL, LOUGHNAN, AND COCKS v. JOHN FLEMING.

A claim of £21, for depasturing 21 head of cattle on the Mount Pisa Run for a period of twelve months.

Defendant pleaded not indebted.

Mr F. J. Wilson, for the plaintiffs, stated that his clients, the pastoral tenants of Mount Pisa Station, had for some years past allowed settlers to run cattle on the station at a certain charge per annum. About twelve months ago, it had been understood between the runholders and cattle-owners that in consideration of the latter providing and paying a ranger, the charge per head would be reduced to 10s. The agreement, however, had not been observed on the part of the cattle-owners, and the runholders had had to provide a ranger. They therefore now claimed payment of £21 by defendant for depasturing 21 head of cattle for a year. There were 350 head of great cattle, belonging to other people, on the run, and it was not likely the runholders were going to allow people to depasture cattle free. Mr Wilson then called.

Ignatius Loughnan, who stated:—I have been manager of Mount Pisa Station for the last three years. During all that time the defendant has had cattle depasturing on the run. The first year he had eight head and paid £8 for grazing them. The following year, the charge was lowered to 10s. per annum, on condition that the owners should provide a ranger and keep the cattle within certain limits. They failed to provide a ranger. Defendant paid for eight head at the rate of 10s. The cattle were last mustered in October 1871, at Goodger's stockyard. Notice was given by the ranger for all cattle-owners to attend. I told them at the muster that in future the charge would be 20s. per head per annum. About a month ago I made a demand upon defendant for the amount now claimed, and he refused to pay anything.

Cross-examined by Defendant: I received £15 from you in August 1871, having remitted £5 of the £20 then due. This was for arrears of depasturing fees incurred during three years,—one year being prior to the period of my management. I did not tell you that the payment of the £15 would entitle you to run cattle free for the ensuing year.

H. F. Willmott, overseer, Mount Pisa Station: In October 1871, I saw defendant's cattle on the day of the muster. Went to defendant's farm, and he being away from home, I saw his wife, who pointed out 18 head of cattle that she said belonged to her husband. The cattle were running at large on Mount Pisa Station, in the neighbourhood of defendant's farm. The farm is surrounded by the run. I was assisting in the muster at the time. I did not drive the 18 head in to the muster, as I did not wish to give defendant the trouble of driving them back again. In addition to the 18 at the farm, there were three head in the muster-yard belonging to defendant.

The witness was cross-examined by Defendant, but nothing material was elicited.

Witness (to the Bench): I have since frequently seen cattle on the run that were reputed to belong to defendant.

This was the case for plaintiffs.

The defence set up was that the money paid by defendant in August 1871 was understood to cover depasturing fees up to the end of October 1872.

The Bench gave judgment for amount claimed, together with costs of Court and solicitor's fee.

APPLICATIONS.

Thomas Hudson, of Carriekton, applied for permission to keep a billiard-table on his licensed premises. Mr Colclough appeared for the applicant, but the Resident Magistrate declined to hear him. Mr Colclough said he had hitherto been allowed to represent applicants for licenses. The Resident Magistrate: "Well, whether it has been done hitherto or not, I'm not going to run foul of the solicitors." Mr Wilson here came to the rescue, and at his request the application was granted.

Ah Tung, of Luggate Creek, applied through Mr Colclough, for a slaughter-house license. The Resident Magistrate reiterated the ruling in the previous case, stating that he would hear no second party except solicitors of the Supreme Court. The application was remitted to the Inspector of Slaughter-houses for his report.

The application of George Carnaby, Nevis Crossing, for a renewal of slaughter-house license, was granted.

MITCHINSON v. O'BRIEN.

In this case Mr Allanby asked that a fresh summons might be issued free of cost. Granted.

JOHN PERHAM v. JOHN MUIR.

The defendant appeared in answer to a fraud summons issued under the Resident Magistrate's Act of 1868, commanding him to show cause why he had not paid the amount of a debt for which judgment was given against him at a previous sitting of the Court.

Mr Allanby, who appeared for defendant, stated that his client had on Wednesday filed his schedule at Clyde, and was therefore protected for fourteen days.

The Resident Magistrate said the Bench could not yet take judicial cognisance of the insolvency, but would suggest that the plaintiff ask for an adjournment, pending adjudication.

The plaintiff instructed Mr Wilson to apply as suggested by the Bench; and an adjournment for four weeks was granted.

The Government are taking prompt measures to place the matter of immigration on a sound footing. Instructions have been forwarded by cable to the Agent-General to place the Scotch Agency on its original efficient arrangement, and to take care that the emigrants from Scotland are despatched from Glasgow. An Irish Agency is to be immediately opened in Dublin, to secure a fair proportion from the Emerald Isle; and applicants from any quarter who are suitable are to be dealt with liberally.

NEW QUARTZ BATTERIES AT PIPE-CLAY GULLY.

Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of witnessing the starting of the crushing-machine just erected by Mr Thomas Logan, on the Robert Burns Q.M. Company's claim, in the upper part of Pipeclay Gully. The road leading to this comparatively new quartz-field is a continuation of the old track through Doctor's Flat to the right-hand branch of Smith's Gully, and begins to ascend the spur dividing that gully and Pipeclay about three furlongs northward of Quartzville, with which it is connected by means of a winding cart-track that crosses the deep gully in rear of the township. The first mile is an almost unbroken ascent, and in some parts the grade is so steep that one wonders how anything on wheels can be guided safely either up or rection. On attaining an elevation of about 500 feet from the foot of the hill, locomotion becomes less toilsome, and the remainder of the route, although in places decidedly rough, presents no difficulties worth mentioning. Half-a-mile from its present termination, the road crosses the narrow backbone of the Pipeclay Spur, and trends considerably to the right, following the contour of Pipeclay Gully until the locale of the batteries is reached. Both machines are situate on the right-hand or lower side of the road, the sites having been chosen with due regard to facilities of water-supply and easy transit of quartz from the various claims in the vicinity.

Mr Logan's battery is beyond question the most complete and improved quartz-crusher in the district, if not in the Province. It combines strength, stability, and thorough efficiency with all the useful auxiliaries to the art of gold-saving which Mr Logan's practical knowledge and long experience could devise. The five stampers each weigh over 5½ cwt., and are driven by an engine capable of being worked up to twenty-horse-power. A multitubular boiler—the most effective steam-generator, we believe, as yet invented—supplies the motive-power; and some idea of the capability of the engine may be gathered from the fact that with a pressure of 52 lbs. of steam to the square inch, and with eight inches drop, each stamper made 100 blows per minute, and at the ordinary rate of speed will strike more than 80 a minute. The engine has power to drive twenty head of stampers if required; and in this important particular it contrasts favourably with most other engines employed in the same kind of work in this district. A self-acting feeder is to be attached, whereby a saving of two men's wages will be effected. But the chief distinctive feature in the battery is an ingenious contrivance—designed by Mr Logan—for supplying the stamper-boxes and tables with warm water heated by steam from the cylinder. This is the first instance, we believe, in which the hot-water principle has been applied to a quartz battery in Otago. The advantage of warm water is that the mercury acts much more freely than where cold water is used, and consequently a much larger quantity of gold can be saved thereby. The boiler and battery were supplied by those well-known Dunedin makers, Messrs Kincaid, McQueen, & Co., Vulcan Foundry.

The "Solway," as the new battery was christened yesterday, will start immediately on a padlock of 100 tons from the John Bull claim. We hope to be enabled to chronicle a handsomely payable yield.

The Nil Desperandum machine, erected by Messrs Alves and McArdeil, and completed about fourteen days ago, is a very compact and effective battery of five stampers, driven by a low-pressure engine of twelve-horse-power. The stampers weigh over 5½ cwt. each, and the whole of the machinery is of the most approved description. The frame-work of the battery is a model of strength and solidity, and the substantial character of the structure is exemplified in the fact that while the battery is in full operation, hardly any vibratory motion is perceptible. The stone is hard as adamant, and the average quantity crushed per week is estimated at about fifty tons. A noticeable feature in this machine is the improved plan of supplying water to the stamper-boxes by means of two pipes, one at either end, instead of the usual single tube in the centre. This method is said to have the effect of equalising the flow of water through the boxes, and thus facilitating the work of the stampers. Attached to the machine is an amalgamating-barrel and shaking-table, which are set in motion, when required, by a belt attached to the cam-shaft. The machinery, with the exception of the engine, which is an imported one, was manufactured by Mr W. Wilson, of the Otago Foundry, who has for years enjoyed a favourable reputation in connection with quartz-crushing appliances. Mr McArdeil, manager of the Nil Desperandum, informed us that he intends keeping the battery at work until next Friday fortnight, when another cleaning-up will take place. We trust the company will meet with all the success to which their perseverance and indomitable energy entitle them.

The percentage of lambs this season on Mr Maitland's station, Eweburn, is stated to have been ninety-one.

The timber trade of Southland appears to be assuming large dimensions. Within half-a-dozen miles of Invercargill alone, it is stated there are ten steam saw-mills at work.

A marble quarry has recently been discovered near Timaru, within a day's journey of that town. The finder is at present trying to make arrangements with the Government respecting the working of it.

QUEENSTOWN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

November 11, 1872.

Since I last wrote, a destructive fire took place in Beach-street. Two houses—the one a store occupied by Mr W. V. Wilson, the other Mr Scully's dwelling-house—were burnt to the ground, and Mr Scully's family were saved with difficulty. Had it not fortunately rained on the night in question, there is every reason to believe the whole town would have gone, as the high wind scattered the sparks far and wide.

The Town Council engrosses some attention just now. The Town Clerk, Mr Richardson, (who has for two years filled that office,) has resigned, and purposes leaving the district shortly. Who will be elected in his stead it is hard to say, as there will probably be several applicants. Rumour, however, points to Mr P. B. Boulton, a gentleman who has been in the district since its settlement, and is very generally liked. The principal streets are being properly formed, and will possibly be kerbed. As an instance of the careful way in which our Council expend the funds, I may mention the formation of Camp-street. About a fourth of the street is so situated that not more than six people traverse it in the year, with the exception of the Rev. Mr Coffey. This portion of the street-line in one place passes through a part of the Camp Reserve, lately bought by Mr Beetham, and on this there were several fine trees of six and eight years' growth. Mr Beetham offered, if allowed, to remove his fence back, so that it would only take in ten feet of the street (66 feet wide), to plant English trees along what would be the footpath, and to remove the fence back when the trees were sufficiently grown to allow of it. One Councillor said that they "didn't want trees in the streets" (!)—"never heard of such a thing" (!) The result is, Mr Beetham has been unnecessarily compelled to move his fence, and to cut down the fine trees which were on the street; and the formation of the street is being continued, for what use no one appears to know.

On Thursday, the Court-house was a centre of attraction, no less than eight citizens having been summoned for allowing horses and cattle to stray. One of the cases was very amusing. In this instance, the delinquent was one of our City Councillors,—I may say, one of the smallest of our Councillors, but, nevertheless, quite a *multum in parvo*,—and quite a passage-at-arms took place between him and the constable, the evidence given by each being precisely contradictory. In the end, all the unfortunate owners were fined, and we may now hope to sleep undisturbed by the bellowing of cattle and tramping of wandering horses.

In mining matters, affairs are not of the brightest. The New Channel Co. (Shotover) have nearly completed their task of turning the river. Another fortnight will probably see the work done, and the company will then have a considerable portion of the bed of this golden river dry. I hear Ashworth's dredge is doing well at the Sandhills; also Hazeel's party. A number of miners have left for the Roper. The late unsatisfactory accounts from there will probably put a stop to this exodus.

Last Friday evening, the Oddfellows celebrated their anniversary by a ball in Mr D. Powell's new hotel. The affair passed off very well, and was satisfactory in every respect. On Saturday, the steamer took numerous picnic parties up and down the Lake, and these must have been very enjoyable, as the weather was, for a wonder, fine.

DUNSTAN DISTRICT MINERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Communicated.)

A meeting of the Committee of the above body was held in the Clyde Hotel, on Saturday, the 2nd inst., to take into consideration the matter contained in the circular received from the Arrow Association, as to having the district represented at the forthcoming meeting of delegates in Lawrence.

The greater portion of the members were present.—The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed, and the correspondence was dealt with.

The Secretary (Mr J. Alexander) said that, before the Committee finally appointed a delegate, it might be well that more strenuous efforts were made to attend the Association to a degree more in accordance with its name, so that it might embrace the whole of the district in its operations, as was originally intended. There was already a similar body at Alexandra; and, he stated, the Committee had been endeavouring to induce Drybread, and its surrounding district, either to join the Dunstan Association, or to form a local body. And there were the Cromwell and Bannockburn district, in which no steps had been taken to form associations. He would propose that the co-operation of the Alexandra Committee be invited in the endeavour to get Committees formed in those districts. A Dunstan District Committee might then be formed, consisting of (say) one or two members from each local Committee; such District Committee to hold quarterly meetings at the head-quarters of the local Committees in rotation. These local Committees might report their meetings to the Secretary appointed for the District Committee, who would correspond, upon all matters of general importance, with the Government, and with the Central Committee proposed to be elected by the delegates when they meet. It would be premature at present to go into the discussion of certain rules that would require to be adopted. One point that should be carefully studied as that both rules and objects of the Association should be such as

would tend to make the miners a united body. To render the action of the proposed Central Committee less cumbersome and roundabout, he thought it would be advisable to adopt this principle of federalisation of local committees in all districts of the Province, and the District Committees themselves might also be federalised in connection with the proposed Central Committee. He was of opinion that one delegate from the whole of the Dunstan district would be sufficient, and that such delegate should be elected from among the members of the District Committee, and by that body.

A general discussion ensued on the main proposition, and the Committee expressed themselves unanimously in favour of it.

It was arranged that some of the members should attend the first meeting of the Alexandra Committee, for the purpose of laying the matter before them; and that others of the Committee should take steps to effect what had been suggested as to the formation of local committees. It was also agreed that, if possible, a meeting of the members elected by the different local bodies as a District Committee should meet at Clyde on Saturday, the 23rd inst., to appoint a delegate to proceed to Tuapeka. And it was further resolved that the Committee should meet at Clyde on the same evening, and, if they then found that their views regarding the representation of the district were not supported, appoint a delegate from among themselves.

The Holt-Harrison "Revelation."

In an article under this heading the *Argus* Examiner of a recent date says:—

The matter, then, is narrowed to this:—Did Captain Holt offer "terms," as the telegram put it, for Mr Harrison's pen or vote? This opens a question not often enough asked, the answer to which, however, is plain and very important, now that the position of a professional newspaper writer is becoming daily more and more the avenue of political life: Is it proper in any case to undertake, be, in print or Parliament, the mere mouth-piece and thick-and-thin advocate of others' views and interests? The answer is, that to do so implies indifference to truth, and is very likely to involve positive falsehood. To undertake to do so for money, is to undertake to sell falsehood; to undertake to do it in the capacity of newspaper editor, is fraud on the public; to undertake to do it in the capacity of a legislator, is essentially treason, although it may not go by that name. The case of the legal advocate stands on quite different grounds. He appears as part of a recognised machinery for discovering the truth. He does not, like the newspaper writer, profess to be stating his own convictions. He is the avowed exponent of one side only, and his official duty is to find out and state all that can be said for that side. There is a counter case, and there is a counter advocate to be heard, and a judge, and sometimes a jury, as part of the machinery. The essence of the wrong in the newspaper writer when he becomes a hired advocate, is in the deceit he attempts to practise on his readers. It behoves the public, then, in a democratic community, to see to the character of their representatives, and scarcely less to that of the writers to whose advice in the papers they habitually listen. Mr Harrison, as we understand him, was willing to treat for the paid advocacy of Mr Brogden's plans, in press. He draws the line, for reasons known to himself, at the hiring of his vote. The line is a fine one, if a real one—but Mr Harrison has a fine sense of honour. He has a great stock of self-control, and can receive the insult of venal advances with singular calmness, intending to indemnify himself for his heroic virtue. How far gentlemen of this stamp can be trusted to keep within the moral bounds which they set themselves, let our readers judge. For our part, no sale of vote would ever surprise us from a man who, acting as a public adviser through the columns of a newspaper, is willing to sell his pen and intellect for other men's purposes.

Against Mr Brogden there is no case. Captain Holt may probably convince us that he has been neither venal nor indiscreet, and the weight of evidence is now in his favour; but whatever may be proved as to the alleged venal offers, Mr Harrison stands self-convinced. He entertained the idea of letting out his pen, and he heard without instant protest the proposal to dispose of his vote.

THE GOLD ESCORT.

The Northern and Southern Escorts arrived in Dunedin on Tuesday last, with the following quantities of gold:—

	oz. dwts.
Queenstown	2032 19
Arrowtown	1895 18
Cromwell	1997 0
Clyde	600 0
Alexandra	664 4
Teviot	540 2
Neseby	1626 3
Lawrence	2012 0
Blacks	1000 0
Switzers	68 9
St. Bathans	41 and
Waitahuna	590 9
Waipori	273 0
Palmerston	248 11
Tokomairiro	774 3
Macraes	320 7
Total	15,876 6

Five Maoris are preparing for holy orders at St. Stephen's (Anglican) Church, Auckland.

GENERAL NEWS.

300 tons of stone from Paxton's claim, Lambroora, averaged 10 oz. to the ton.

At Callington, Cornwall, a volunteer named Rosevere was shot dead whilst marking for some recruits who were practising at the butts.

At Eaglehawk, Victoria, a gay Lothario who was serenading his lady-love, fell into a tank of water while singing, whereat the lady nearly died of laughter.

At Stawell, Victoria, three repentant toppers spoiled an Egyptian by borrowing from a publican 7s. 6d. to pay their entrance fees into a lodge of Good Templars.

Several bird-merchants in Paris, unable to demonstrate to their parrots the impropriety of now shouting "*Vive l'Empereur!*" have sent a consignment of the rebels to Brazil.

The police have discovered an extensive factory of spurious coin on the premises of a blacksmith named Hewitt, at Shoalhaven, N.S.W. Hewitt has been committed for trial.

The Melbourne Telegraph says:—"We are likely to have a summer of unusual heat, such a summer as that of 1862 was, when, after the sun had set in flames, every part of the horizon was lit with bush fires."

A man named Flynn, who was sentenced to be hanged for a murder he committed at Oldham, died in Manchester Gaol, having literally starved himself to death. Force had been used in order to get him to take food, but without effect.

The Theatre Royal, at the Thames, had a narrow escape from being burnt down a few nights ago. A large chandelier, bearing twelve kerosene lamps, fell to the ground. The fire ignited, but the fire was extinguished, though with great difficulty.

Here is the formal notification from a Sandhurst newspaper:—"I hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts that my husband, Thomas Green Pickles (brother of George Pickles, coachbuilder,) may contract from this date. Mrs W. M. Robson, late Mrs Pickles." Poor Pickles!

At the ceremony of the opening of the new Aquarium at Brighton, Mr Frank Buckland produced from his pocket his promised present to the Aquarium, a diminutive alligator, confined in a cigar-box, which the vice-chairman had sent a waggon and six horses to the railway for, under the impression that it was a veritable monster of the deep.

At a recent meeting of the Islington Guardians, it transpired that the master of the district workhouse has discovered an easy method of settling whether a person is drunk or sober. The master's plan is to require any over-festive pauper to say "Truly rural"; and if he cannot he pronounces him to be drunk. The guardians have sanctioned this test.

The Chinese population of San Francisco have declared for Greeley and Brown, by virtue of an autograph letter from the philosopher, which has been imposed upon the priest at the Joss-house as an invocation to one of the heathen deities in the original Chinese chirography. The document was merely a dissertation upon the adaptability of tulle lands to the cultivation of plug tobacco.

The aristocracy of England are becoming the religious teachers of the people. There are seven or eight peers of the realm who go about preaching the Gospel to the poor. Earl Dalhousie preached lately in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to an audience of more than two thousand persons. The Marquis of Lorne was to follow on the following Sunday. Lord Radstock and the Earl of Shaftesbury are of the number, and Sir Roundell Palmer is a regular Sunday-school teacher.

The Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer* says:—"On the 21st of August, Mrs Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr Bradlee was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed two hundred and seventy-three pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. Mrs Bradlee was a triplet, her father and mother both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins.

Two years ago, says F. Barillet, one of my friends who was suffering from toothache, thought he would try the effect of cutting a piece of the stem of the *Araucaria imbricata*, taking some of the sap (resin)—which has the appearance of a white paste, and which is compact,) making a little ball of it, and placing it in the hollow of his tooth. Some hours afterwards the pain ceased, and the substance, which still remained in the tooth, answered all the purposes of the best stopping. Since that time, the sap (resin) has become very hard; it has never moved, and my friend has never since experienced the least pain.

Of all the hotels in the world, the oddest is a lonely one in California, on the road between San Jose and Santa Cruz. Imagine ten immense trees standing a few feet apart and hollow inside; these are the hotel, neat, breezy, and romantic. The largest tree is sixty-five feet round, and contains a sitting-room, a bureau of Bacchus wherefrom is used the thing that biteth and stingeth. All about the tree is a garden of flowers and evergreens. The drawing-room is a bower made of red wood, evergreens, and madrona branches. For bedchambers, there are nine great hollow trees, whitewashed or papered, and having doors cut to fit the shape of the holes. Literature finds a place in a leaning stump, dubbed the "library." If it were not for that same haunt of Bacchus, it is certain that the guests of this forest establishment would feel like nothing so much as dryads.

Spiritualism Exposed.

The following letter, under the above heading appears in a late *Dunedin Evening Star*:—

Sir,—As many of your readers as are interested in what is now called "Spiritualism," will no doubt be glad to learn facts that bear upon it, no matter whence they come. That the following little incident is fairly reported I may assure you, since it was directly communicated to me by my friend, Mr W. Comment I make none, but leave the history to speak for itself. The children referred to are those of a gentleman who not long ago visited Dunedin, startling all the parsons, and giving rise to a furious paper war, by making known his peculiar views—not long ago adopted—of the soul, its pre-existence, and its repeated embodiment. Public rumour has long had much to say about the education of these children, which is being conducted by the spirits through a medium; and since very contradictory results have been reported, a definite statement from somebody competent to judge was much desired by many people.

Messrs W. and Z. are barristers, intimately acquainted with each other, but knowing nothing, until the occurrence now to be related, of mediums or their ghostly prompters. Walking through the town one day, they met a friend, who invited them to a seance at Mrs J.'s, the medium who educates children. They went; found Mrs J. seated at the head of a table, and several other persons surrounding it; were introduced, made themselves as agreeable as they could, and were soon in animated conversation. Presently Mrs J. requested those who sat between herself and Mr W. to move a little, so that she could see and speak to him more conveniently, and matters became a little more interesting because a little more personal. The medium informed him that his soul had existed long ago, and that in very ancient times he had been a Greek. He replied that he had met with something very like that doctrine before, and asked if the lady had ever heard of the metempsychosis—adding that if he had been an ancient Greek he might, not improbably, have held that very doctrine himself, and it seemed very strange he should have it to learn over again without benefiting by past experience. As to metempsychosis, nobody acknowledged acquaintance with it; but as to the latter question, somebody suggested (I wonder whether it was aloud and in earnest—it hardly seems possible to have been either) that a recollection of things that occurred in the past states may not always be nice—e.g., if you had been in the habit of eating your ancestors. After further conversation on the Spiritualist doctrines in general, which failed altogether to convince a mind trained by legal business, the practice in particular instances was proceeded with. It was time for the children to have their lessons. And this was the manner of it:—

Boy No. 1 was brought up, and stood before the medium. That lady solemnly knocked him on the head—that is, she rapped on his forehead with her knuckles, much as if she were giving a morning call to his brains, and found the front door deficient as to a knocker. Then she solemnly rapped on one side of his head; then she solemnly rapped on the other; lastly, she very solemnly rapped him on the top of his head, and sent him to his place. He took his slate and began to write.

Mrs J. (to the company at large): Now that child is under the direct influence of the spirit of Cicero.

Mr W.: Cicero, eh? Poor old fellow! I didn't know he had turned schoolmaster. What a come-down for him! (*Silent reflection.*) They'll be turning me out!

Boy No. 2 rapped up, solemnly rapped, sent to his seat, and set to work. Similar audible sarcasms from the unbelievers, and silent astonishment that the "spirits" and, much more, the "spiritists," would stand it. But at last it appeared that they were a great deal too high to be touched by fun, however hard it might be poked. The critics were told that "they had the fruit set before them, and if they would not eat they must take the consequences," and so on.

Presently the spirit of Cicero got through his work, and his pupil presented his slate. It was passed round for general inspection, and great wonderment and admiration were expressed. Of course, it was shown to Mr W. The exercise professed to be a latin verb conjugated, and the spirit of Cicero had made a blunder in it.

"Well, if that's Cicero's work either he has forgotten his grammar, or they used to conjugate their verbs differently from the way we are taught they did."

"How so—what's be matter?"

"Why, here's a mistake."

"Oh, surely not!—it can't be!—is Mr W. quite certain?"

"Sure enough. Hee, Mr Z., is not that wrong?"

"Yes—no doubt about it."

Still the general feeling was dissatisfied with the verdict; one imperceptible Cicero seemed more to be trusted than two tangible barristers, so the slates were handed over the table to Mr M. Now Mr M. is a worthy gentleman of some scientific attainments, who has just astonished people by resigning a Government post, where he could gain scientific laurels by forests at a time, and by giving as his reason that he desired to "investigate" Spiritualism. A man who had made such sacrifices for such a cause, was deservedly somewhat looked up to by the medium's court. Due care in setting and dire deliberation in decision only produced another proof of the error. It was palpable—indisputable. What was to be done—or rather, what was to be thought? It seemed as though for the moment the tuition of the spirits was not to be implicitly trusted. But

Spiritism was equal to the occasion. A theory was broached which at once exonerated Cicero, and put the blame of blundering on other shoulders.

"You see the inspiration is correct, but then it comes so fast, that the boy got confused in writing it down, and so he made the mistake."

No sooner said than believed—except by the barristers. The leader of one section of the Bar in Victoria was too old a bird to be caught with chaff, and had disentangled too many a web, much more puzzling than this one, to be beaten at the first attempt. He renewed it by another method.

"My boy, have you ever been at school?"

"Oh—yes—a good while ago."

"Did you learn Latin there?"

"Well—yes—a little."

"Any grammar?"

"A—ah—er—yes—some."

"Well, how far did you get in the grammar?"

"Oh—not very far."

"Did you learn to conjugate verbs?"

"Er—er—y—e—es."

A few similar questions to the other pupils revealed similar facts: each had been at school; each had there learned something of the particular subject in which he had that evening been getting a "spirit" lesson; each had at school gone further in that subject than the exercise just written required him to have gone.

Mr W. made some rather strong remarks about the moral effects of such proceedings upon the unfortunate children, but was merely met with the former remark about "setting fruit before you," &c.

No secrecy having been imposed, but on the contrary his presence having been invited as a spectator, my friend related his experience pretty freely, and avowed his belief that the only result of this "spirit" teaching in this case would be to make thorough little hypocrites of the poor children. The Spiritists remonstrated, but he holds himself justified, by what they themselves showed him, in speaking plainly on the subject.

Whether he is so, and whether their desire that he should keep silence proves it, is a matter on which, as I said, I shall not comment, but, leaving each reader to judge for himself, remain—Yours, &c.,

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.
Melbourne, October 21.

Draught Horses.

A writer in the *Timaru Herald* says:—"We have been breeding draught stock these last twenty years in the colonies from the very best sires and dams Great Britain can send us, but we have only a few yet among us equal to what we get from home; why should such be the case? We have good climate, good pasture, good water, in fact, all the elements required for rearing young horses, and yet we find ourselves far behind the home breeders in a great many essential points. It has been the fashion hitherto to breed horses with a great lot of hair about their legs; if they have a great profusion of the aforementioned appendage, they are reckoned within the circle of perfection; for with many judges, hair covers a great many deformities—defective loin and barrel, narrow chest and greasy heels, which they quite overlook. What is the use of such superfluous quantity of hair about a horse's leg? It is simply an excrescence, like horns on some breeds of sheep or cattle. We don't see it helps the horse any way in the duties he has to perform. Thus hair which is dry and coarse in character, growing in a thick mass on the sides, front as well as behind, indicates round bone, and gunny, gouty, disensed legs, full of grease and swellings. The right sort of hair may be long, but fine, with a soft glossy appearance, growing only on the back of the leg, and only as far as the knee or hock joint—no further. When viewed sideways, it gives the leg an appearance of increased width. Legs with this kind of hair will be found to be both flat and thin below the joints, having both tendon and sinews well defined. The joints should be well-knit, short, slightly leaning back and spreading out where they join the hoof, which itself should be broad and open, but not flat. All that a horse is fitted for is work, whether in saddle, or light or heavy draught, and in every purpose for which he is used, his legs and feet are brought into prominent requisition; it is of great importance, then, that these should be as perfect as possible, with no defective parts about them, as his strength and durability greatly depend on the structure of his limbs. Men who breed or use draught stock, and who are conversant with their qualities, know well that horses possessing legs and hair of the character I have tried to define, are more serviceable, more active and durable, than those with the fleshy and hairy legs I have described as to be avoided. In Scotland, horses with large quantities of hair were never thought much of, and now they are universally condemned throughout Great Britain. If objectionable there, they are doubly so in this Colony, with its muddy and dusty roads.

SELECT POETRY.

TO THE BAKERS.

Oh bakers with faces dusty and white,
Oh dabblers in flour and dough,
By the lamp's red light, in the dark of night—
Near the oven's burning glow.
When the star of eve gives balm to care,
When your moulding with your mate,
The Tempter dare, let Justice be there,
Be honest, my boys; give weight.

Your buns may be nice, and your cakes be sweet,
And your bread of the whitest kind—
But if bakers cheat, it is just and meet
That the flow'ry rogues be fined!
The rich rain falls, the potatoes grow—
And the alum appears first-rate—
And the corn-lands glow, and mill-streams flow—
Then why do you give short weight?

Auckland, September, 1872.

VARIETIES.

Miss - Construction. — Whalebone, wadding, powder, and paint.

A Chicago congregation pricked up its ears when the minister said, "I have land to sell," but dropped off to sleep again when he added, "the beautiful land on high."

The following congratulatory telegram was lately received by a newly-wedded pair:—"Congratulations on your nuptials. May your future troubles be only little ones."

A venerable country gentleman said to a news-boy, in the Strand, on Thanksgiving day—"Boy, I want to go to Somerset House."

"Very well," replied the boy, "you may go, if you'll promise not to be gone long."

"The richest people in the world are the Cherokee Indians. They number 16,000; owning in fee simple 4,000,000 acres of the best land on the continent; and have it in the hands of the United States Government, on which they receive annually the interest, 4,010,000 dollars."

The Mexican must be a cheerful language to learn. Its vocabulary has just been enriched by a new word "itteenintepoizoth," which means in English a man who can't take a joke, and "gets his back up at the merest trifle." Fancy applying this expression to everyone possessing the peculiar inability of not taking jokes. How soon would a man want a new set of teeth?

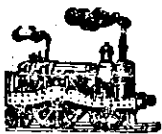
Patrick saw a bull pawing in a field, and thought what fun it would be to jump over, catch him by the horns, and rub his nose in the dirt. The idea was so funny that he lay down and laughed to think of it. The more he thought of it, the funnier it seemed, and he determined to do it. Taurus quickly tossed him over the fence again; somewhat bruised, Pat leisurely picked himself up, with the consolatory remark, "Well, it's a mighty fine thing I had my laugh forst."

A young man at a social party was vehemently urged to sing a song. He replied that he would first tell a story, and then, if they still persisted in their demand, he would endeavour to execute a song. When a boy, he said, he took lessons in singing; and one Sunday morning he went up into his father's garret to practice alone by himself. While in full cry, he was suddenly sent for by the old gentleman. "This is pretty conduct," said the father—"pretty employment for the son of pious parents, to be *saving boards* in a garret on a Sunday morning, loud enough to be heard by all the neighbours. Do sit down and take your book." The young man was excused from singing.

A blacksmith had in his possession, but under mortgage, a house and a piece of land. Like many others he was at one time fond of the social glass, but was happily induced by a friend to join the Temperance society. About three months after he observed his wife one morning planting rose bushes and fruit trees. "Mary," said he, "I have owned this cot for five years, and yet I have never known you before care to improve and ornament it in this manner."—"Indeed," replied the smiling wife "I had no heart to do it until you gave up the drink. I had often thought of it before, but I was persuaded that, should I do it, some strangers would pluck the roses and eat the fruit. Now, with God's blessing, this cot will be ours, and we and our children may expect to enjoy the produce. We shall pluck the roses and eat the fruit."

A New Orleans paper tells the following tale of M'Kean Buchanan:—While playing in Australia to a very fine business, Mr Buchanan found, much to his astonishment, that his receipts were comparatively quite small. He consulted his agent upon the matter, but could elicit nothing satisfactory from him, so he determined to find out where the leak was himself, which he did on the next night, for he found that his agent pocketed a large per centage of the box receipts, and, of course, made small returns to Mr Buchanan. The agent being a valuable business man, Mr Buchanan was loth to make a charge against him, although his dishonesty was evident. At last Mr Buchanan hit upon a plan which succeeded admirably. He was one of the best poker players in the world. The agent was also quite fond of 'putting up his ante'; so Mr Buchanan used to invite him to his room at the hotel after the performance was over, and in an hour would 'burst' the agent of every cent. He kept it up, and in this manner retained his valuable business man, and got all his money regularly besides, for no matter how much the agent would 'knock down' at the box-office, Buchanan would win it all in an hour after the show was over."

Dunedin Advertisements



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RAILWAY FOUNDRY,
GREAT KING STREET, DUNEDIN.

All kinds of Castings in Iron and Brass :
Stampers ; Quartz-Crushing Machinery
Cast Iron Sluice and Ripple Plates
Overshot, Breast, & Undershot Water-wheels
Steam Engines made and repaired.
Castings supplied for all kinds of Reaping,
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Furnace Bars ; Fire-proof Doors & Safes. [170]

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Castings in Brass or Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot and Breast Water-wheels of Iron and Wood.
Quartz-crushing Machinery.
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Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates.
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Gold-dredging Spoons.
Machinery for Flour Oatmeal, and Barley Mills
Reaping, Threshing, and Horse-power Machines made and repaired.
Fire-proof doors and safes.
Price's Flax-dressing Machines made. 124

VULCAN FOUNDRY

KINCAID, M'QUEEN AND CO.,
Boilermakers, Engineers, Millwrights, Founders, Blacksmiths, &c.

All kinds of Castings in Brass and Iron.
Steam Engines and Boilers made and repaired.
Overshot, Breast, and Turbine Waterwheels ;
Quartz-crushing Machinery, Pumping and Winding Gear.
Cast-iron Sluice and Ripple Plates ; Sheet-iron Hopper and Sluice Plates, (punched to any size of holes) ; Gold-dredging Spoons, etc.
Flour-mill Machinery.
All kinds of Reaping, Threshing, Horse-power Machines made and repaired.
Improved Reaping Machines.
K., M'Q. and Co.'s improved Wrought-iron Piping for Fluming and Hydraulic Mining is the best in use, and cheaper than canvas.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS, NURSERYMAN.

SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,
Begs to intimate that he has constantly on hand
Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

DUNEDIN SHAREBROKER.

Established 1863.
FREDERICK H. EVANS
Is prepared to deal with all SHARES for SALE in the CARRICK REEFS.

Letters, and all other Country Business receive prompt attention. 36

IMPERIAL HOTEL, PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

Having taken the above hotel, I beg to intimate to my old friends and the public generally that I am prepared to offer the best accommodation to Boarders, private families, and Travellers, at Moderate Charges.

Very superior accommodation for Wedding Parties, &c.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.—Horses, Buggies, and Carriages on hire.

165

W. H. HAYDON.

Dunedin Advertisements

BROWN, EWING, & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, &c.,
PRINCES AND MANSE STREETS,
DUNEDIN.

Possess superior advantages for supplying the very best value in every description of Drapery and Clothing. They have always on hand a large and well-assorted stock of Goods, selected by a buyer of experience and taste. Their Goods are all purchased direct from the best Manufacturers, for prompt cash, thus avoiding all intermediate profits ; and they conduct their business in the most economical manner, by which they are enabled to sell the very best goods at the lowest possible Prices.

Patterns sent Free to Every Part of the Colony.

TO GENTLEMEN :

A Chart for self-measurement, with patterns of Cloths and List of Prices, sent free on request. The Chart is intended to meet a long-felt want by parties at a distance, who have hitherto found it impossible to get a perfect fit, either in Ready-made Clothing or garments made to order.

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WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Patent Medicine

Protected by Royal Letters patent—dated October 11, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A chemical preparation of Phosphorus, with the Vegetable Alkaloids, Quinia, Cypripeden, Xanthoxylin, &c. Discovered, introduced, and extensively prescribed by CHAS. LESLIE BRIGHT, M.D., Resident Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, London.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the medical profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties ; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the day for the speedy and permanent cure of :—

Nervous prostration	Shortness of breath
Liver complaints	Trembling of the hands
Palpitation of the heart	and limbs
Dizziness	Impaired nutrition
Noises in the head and ears	Mental and physical depression
Loss of energy and appetite	Consumption (in its incipient or first stages only)
Hypochondria	Eruptions of the skin
Female complaints	Impaired sight and memory
General debility	Nervous fancies
Indigestion	Impoverished blood
Flatulence	Nervous debility in all its stages
Incapacity for study or business	Premature decline
Sick headache	
Lassitude	

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known : therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the function of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation ; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting cure or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness, unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character ; maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its ad-

Patent Medicines

ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigor and comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved ; the appetite increases wonderfully ; the bowels become regular ; the eyes brighter ; the skin clear and healthy ; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system ; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in cases at L.1 ls., containing Two bottles ; and L.2 2s., containing Five bottles ;—also in family cases at L.5, containing Sixteen bottles. To be had of all Chemists and up-country Storekeepers throughout the Colonies. Full directions for use, in the English, French, and German languages, accompany each case.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS :

Sir Charles Locock, Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty the Queen, stated at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society that in thirteen cases of debility and nervous prostration he had effected permanent cures by the use of Dr Bright's Phosphodyne.

Sir Wm. Ferguson, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, says :—"I have repeatedly prescribed Dr Bright's Phosphodyne and found it an agreeable and beneficial remedy. I have but one objection regarding it, and that is, the elaborate process required in the preparation will not allow of the retail price being within the reach of all classes."

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Sir T. Lawrence says :—"I have found Dr Bright's Phosphodyne an excellent remedy in skin diseases. I presume it is by oxidation."

Professor Syme says :—"The effects of the Phosphodyne in obstinate cases of disease are as astonishing as perplexing."

Dr Handfield Jones, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says in atrophy, and general debility. Phosphodyne is a most admirable remedy ; it invigorates the nutritive functions, and increases the vital energy,—"it not only acts as an absorbent," but repairs or repairs the waste of tissue, and restores the nutritive functions to their normal condition. The *Lancet* considers the Phosphodyne one of the most important contributions made to materia medica during the last century.

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A PARADOX!—TO SUFFERERS.

NERVOUSNESS, ITS NATURE AND CURE.

WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?—Various answers might be given to this question, according to the constitution and knowledge of the individual. "Strong healthy persons, whether medically educated or not, generally regard nervousness as more or less an "imaginary complaint"; it is sometimes only believed to be real when the patient is found to be dying or dead. The best answer to the question, probably, is this,—NERVOUSNESS IS AN UNNATURAL CONDITION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sometimes this unnatural state is accompanied with considerable bodily weakness, loss of flesh, and loss of strength ; but in most cases there is in the earliest stages of the disorder no outward sign of weakness. The sufferers are found in both sexes ; they often have the bloom of health upon the cheek ; they are surrounded by kind friends, yet existence to them has no charms, for they feel that they cannot enjoy it. Without intending it, they annoy other people about the merest trifles ; if they encounter some person unexpectedly they feel confused, afraid, and alarmed the heart beats violently, the hand shakes when writing, and the whole frame at times experiences a complete tremulousness. The intellect also is sometimes clouded, the memory fails, judgment becomes indistinct, the will capricious and undecided, the taste vitiated, the imagination broods upon unpleasant topics, the spirit is either very low or very excited, the ordinary duties of life become burdensome, society is shunned, and business neglected.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.—It is certainly strange, but not the less true, that perfectly sane persons in the prime of life, with firm step and healthy countenance, may occasionally be met with, who, in spite of possessing all the advantages of education, religion, ample means, and kind friends, nevertheless are victims of the nervousness above described ; unhappy themselves, they render other people unhappy. Why is this ? What cause has operated to change the cheerful, active, obliging, unsuspecting, and uncomplaining youth into the unhappy, drowsy, listless, suspicious, and loomy misanthrope ? Many causes, or one cause only, may operate to produce this sad state : the cause may be either mental or physical, or both combined.

ATTEMPTS TO CURE NERVOUSNESS by means of ordinary tonics have so frequently proved fruitless, that the leading physicians now for the most part recommend hygienic means, such as exercise in the open air, regular habits, sea-bathing, the cold bath, fistic, change of air and scene, as in travelling. If all these fail, as they often do, what is to be done ?

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Whoever is afflicted with these complaints should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigour which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

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There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system, as they remove all cause of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

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Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Dolorous
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Headache	Worms of all kinds
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Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand) :

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